THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Deacon & Peterson, Publishers,
NUMBER SIXTY-SIX SOUTH THIRD ST.

Two Dollars Per Annum, In Advance.
THREE DOLLARS IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

MORTIMER DEACON, ROBERT PETERSON, } EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER: NEUTRAL IN POLITICS.

CLUBS—FOR TERMS TO CLUBS, SEE PROSPECTUS OF THIRD PAGE.

DEVOTED TO MORALITY, PURE LITERATURE, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS, AGRICULTURE, THE COMMERCIAL INTEREST, SCIENCE, ART AND AMUSEMENT

VOLUME XXXII. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1852. WHOLE NO. 1620.

Choice Poetry.

WHERE DWELL THE DEAD?

FROM BUCKEYE'S HOUSEHOLD WORDS.

Where do they dwell? Wasth grassy meadow, by fairies,
Lilies, and yellow cups of downy gold;
Near grey-green walls, where, in the sunshine,
Old stones,
Covering ivy wreathes in many a fold;
Where in cool recesses
Where trails bright autumn leaves
Where bends large crimson berries
Where the wild rose blushes
Do they dwell there?

Where do they dwell? In cedars mosses, lying
Where birds of purple sea-flowers wildly sprout,
Where the red whalefish's wind and tempests
From dashing boats by dark green vaults echoing
Where, by the mariner's vessel,
Crystal stones glitter,
While outside the heavy hail
Over the river—
Do they dwell there?

No! for in these they threaten to decay,
And their remembrances with their life depart;
They have a home—no dark one for away—
Their proper home—without the world known.
There happy spirits wed,
Loving forever,
There dwell with us, the dead,
Parting—ah, never—
There do they dwell!

THE SOUL'S MARRIAGE.

Two hearts in one pulse beating,
Where, passionate and free,
Their thrill their fond thought greeting,
For all eternity—
This is that true love's presence,
Not time nor care can bow,
Refreshed from her pure presence
Ready though—and now.

No hints of earthly spoiler.
Nor die of worldly fame
Can bid true love remember
This Heaven-lit hostess' flame;
For full and free for the returns,
Nor dreamt what lies beyond,
Nor thwarted passion
Can part the perfect bond.

Nor death himself can sever
That union of the soul,
For true love lives forever—
He owns no death control;
From earthly pain ascending
A star-crowned spirit he
Still onward, upward tending—
His home—eternity.

Original Novelet.

THE CURSE OF CLIFTON.

A TALE OF
EXPIATION AND REDEMPTION

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST,
BY MRS. EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH,
AUTHOR OF "THE DESERTED WIFE," "TRAPPED AND
RANSOMED," "RESPONSIBILITY,"
"THE DISCARDED DAUGHTER,"
ETC., ETC., ETC.

[Entered according to the Act of Congress, by Deacon & Peterson, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.]

CHAPTER VI.

THE RETURNED TIE.

Alas! they had been friends in youth,
But whispering tongues can poison truth;
And constancy lives in realms above;
And life is thorny, and youth is vain,
And to be wroth with one we love
Doth work like madness on the brain.

What ruin a single spark of fire may spread, if cautiously or dodgedly dropped amid combustible or inflammable material.

What desolation a single word may cause, if thoughtlessly or intentionally let fall into a pas-sionate, impetuous heart.

The three seasons I am about to describe, have passed away and have left no trace upon the earth but a few words of explanation.

I had that I have merited justice in the character of Carolyn Clifton, in presenting her only by that cold and frosty crust of pride, which was but the superficial covering of a high-spirited, honorable nature. Her manners were cold and haughty—almost scornful at times—but it was not in her nature to be unjust, her family instilled, supposed her to be destitute of sensibility. Perhaps she was lacking in the warmth of affection for her immediate domestic circle. Her whole heart, with all its deep, powerful, natural, engrossed devotion, was given to Arthur Clifton. And while secretly bestowing upon her noble, undivided love—she openly awaited a full, unbiased return—as excludes vanity.

In truth, in her proud, secret heart, she saw a little jealous of Clifton's affection for his mother; he did not love her better—he dearly loved—why should Clifton worship his mother? We did not say she had never given breath, of course—indeed, to her own passionate love, she had never yet given word—profession—but to her mind, Clifton's love, if it were to be believed. She had never even doubted Arthur's affection, while she flew his image in the heart of a woman and a mother, groomed it, and in her presence, stylishly stalked all domestication. And she would have been right, if she was the proud, resisting spirit of Miss Clifton known to her mother's household, and the mischievous outlier, Zolaine, dared take an oblique liberty with her sister's betrothed. Then it happened that Arthur, with all his deep, powerful affection, with all its deep, powerful affection, with all its deep, powerful affection, with all its

"THE SPIRITS."

[A gentleman of fortune in the spirited days of George the Second, and Sir John Barleycorn, of Gloucester, and Sister of New York, lived, in the year 1760, in the happy, hollow state, in which the spirits of the departed are supposed to exist, between the time of their departure from the body and their resurrection. Sir John was a jolly, rollicking, fox-hunting, punch-drinking, old fellow, who had a hearty welcome for every body, and a bottle for every visitor. Lady Barleycorn was a fine, fat, fair, fashionable, portly woman, who loved her husband, and her husband's friends, and her self, and her self loved all three. Sir John was a widower, and had been married twice. His first wife was a Miss Juniper, and his second was a Miss Barleycorn. Miss Juniper was the mother of Sir John's only child, a son, who was named Jack, and who was a fine, frank, free, generous, open-hearted, dashing, rattling, rollicking, roaring, rioting, rakish, reckless, rascal. Lady Barleycorn was the mother of Miss Barleycorn, who was a fine, fair, fat, fashionable, portly woman, who loved her self, and her self loved her self, and her self loved her self. Miss Barleycorn was the only child of Lady Barleycorn, and was named Jane, and

SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA:
SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1858.

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STEAM-POWER BOOK AND JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
No. 66 Dock Street,
Where Books, Pamphlets, Hand Bills, Way Bills, Checkers, 3D Cards, Circulars, Labels, &c., are printed with the utmost neatness and despatch, and at the most reasonable rates.
DELAZON & FRITZINGER, Proprietors.

OUR NOVELETS.

THE CURSE OF CLIFTON,
A TALE OF EXPIATION AND REDEMPTION.
BY MRS. SOUTHWORTH,
author of "The Discarded Wife," "Shannondale," "The Discarded Daughter," &c.

At the conclusion of "The Curse of Clifton," we shall give the choice of

CLARA MORELAND,
BY EMERSON BENNETT,
author of "Public Favors," "Bertha or the Cottage," &c.

In addition to the above works of fiction, we shall not neglect the Short Stories, Poetry, Miscellaneous matter—composed in a great degree of the choicest portions that appear in the foremost periodicals of the day—which have rendered the SATURDAY EVENING POST, and New World, Gleason's Literary Companion, Fern Leaves, Home and Farm, Reviews, &c., &c., justly celebrated as unrivalled for the variety and interest of our contents, and the cheap rate at which we furnish them.

From Washington.

CONGRESSIONAL NEWS.

SENATE.

On the 2nd August the Senate commenced business at twenty minutes past 10 o'clock, and Mr. Hunter presented a communication from the Treasury Department, in relation to the claim of Pennsylvania for the information relative to the disbursement of a portion of the Harrisburg loan.

Mr. Bright moved that the communication be referred to the Committee on Claims, which was agreed to.

Mr. Bright also moved that the action of the House of Representatives, returning the Senate bill for the relief of Mary Ann Harris, be taken up.

After some discussion, the question was taken, and decided in the affirmative by a vote of 25 to 20.

Mr. Hunter moved to take up the Indian Appropriation bill.

Mr. Hamlin and Mr. Clark called for the reading of the bill; but stated that if so taken up and considered.

The question was taken on Mr. Hunter's motion, and carried almost unanimously.

The House and Harbor Bill was then taken up, and Mr. Hunter addressed the Senate.

Mr. Douglas's amendment was then taken up, which was ordered to be printed. These amendments provide for the improvement of Rivers and Harbors, and appropriate dollars for the Improvement of Rivers and Harbors.

Mr. Rusk commenced a speech, to show why he should vote against the bill, but gave way to a motion to adjourn.

After some two minutes he yielded the floor, and the subject was laid aside.

Mr. Adams offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the Secretary of War to report the cost of transportation of troops to Utah.

Mr. Clay offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the Secretary of War to report the number of Sanitary Lots.

The Civil Bill, reported by the Committee of Conference, was then taken up and decided in the affirmative, by a vote of 30 to 15.

Mr. Rusk commenced a speech, to show why he should vote against the bill, but gave way to a motion to adjourn.

After some two minutes he yielded the floor, and the subject was laid aside.

Mr. Adams offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the Secretary of War to report the number of troops under his command

Selected Poetry.

THE WELL OF ST. KEYNE.

BY ROBERT SOUTHEY.

A well there is in the West country,
And a clearer one never was seen;
There is not a well in Cornwall to be
For love of the Well of St. Keyne.

An oak and an ash stand near it,
And beneath it is moss'd like velvet,
And hither the pilgrims duly resort,
Always to drink the water.

A traveller came to the well of St. Keyne,
And pleased it was to his eye,
For from time immemorial a tradition
And there was not a cloud in the sky.

He drank of the water so cold and clear,
And thank'd it right heartily;
And he put into the basin on the grassy bank
A piece of his own country.

Then came a man from the neighboring town,
At the well to fill his pail,
By the well-side he rested awhile to drink,
And bade the stranger hail.

"Now, art thou a Cornishman, stranger?" quoth he,
"Or comest thou from over sea?"
Here lies the scene of the story, and here
The legend doubt this day.

"Or hast thou set out from the Cornish shore,
Or dwellest on the other side?"
"I dwell on the other side of the Tamar,
And no Cornishman I abide."

"I have heard of the water, I warrant, brother,
Who to the conveyance of wives
Hath given a power unknown in the stranger spake,
And sheepishly shook his head.

"I learned of a traveller long since to say,
And left my good wife at the porch;
But hither I am come, and for her sake
I'll drink a health to church."

Selected Articles.

THE SCHOOLMASTER'S USE OF WORDS.

READ "CARMEN ON THE SCOPE OF WORDS."

NO. IV.

Or if your talents should not lead you to the composition in your studies (as it always speaks well for a teacher's influence that he is sought, not shunned by his pupils in play hours), your mind will there be which you may profitably impart to them, suggested by the matter of ordinary things which will meet you there; how much which you, if you knew it, will love to tell, and they will be very pleased to hear. Who would not care, for instance, to know something about the names of your fields? Did you ever hear of "ship-fallow," which attracted all eyes as it darted swiftly by the river's edge, was so called from the rapidity, the finely spherical form of its plumage; that the "lanes," if it be not the same thing, were "hayes" (and it was called "lanes" in Anglo-Saxon), has at least a name-origin; it is very nearly connected with the "hedge" of Scripture, and therefore with it makes good the earlier bird, just as in the "crow's" home is expressed a part of the "crow" of Anglo-Saxon disposition! Or when they are ploughing at an evening in the harsh shrieking of the "rook" we think of this dissonant night-bird is in fact the poet particular of "it-in-the-wall," and that in the "rook" of Scripture he spelling, as plainly comes out in the fact that the Greek translators render it with an e for a without it—" hooker" as often as "curlew?" From the little "dabchick" which so hastily dives at your approaches, it may be as well to know why it has this name, that it is the dipper who was more correctly he spelt with a p (as a dab, the "dap" being the old perfect of "to dip," so that the name is a true descriptive thing), and to lodge out the most salient characteristic of the bird which knows it, it was called "dipchick" under the votary at every apprehension of danger: just as in Latin a certain water-fowl is called "mergo."

Or taking them into the corn fields, you may point out how the "meadow" which springs up only her luxuriance some of our Anglo-Saxon farmers, acquires its name from that which often accompanies it, the "mead" or "mead-wort" or strangling the good seed. And the word "bald" itself is worth taking note of, for it throws us back to a period when England was covered, as is a great part of America now, with forests; "bald" being improperly a close, a ring where the trees have been "felled," or cut down, as in all our early English writers it is spelt without the d, and "fell" (as in "fell-mongers") even as you will find in them that "wood" and "hold" are continually met over, and contrasted with, one another.

In such ways you may not improve, not without teaching you much, into lessons from the homes of relatives and amusement. But I must not leave the subject without one word on "incantation" and "amusement," on which I have lingered so long. He does it correctly who does it with another striking image we call it, "exercise," what is it, and what does it affirm of it? Why plainly this, that it must be done by the pupil, and not by the teacher. He is "exercised" who is put to only question the word a little closer, and we shall find it to mean, "he is made to apply, "a music," that is, a temporary suspension of, and turning away from, inverse similar, which several studies are supposed to have by the Muses, who, I may just remind you, were the persons sung in old out of poetry among the best of history, grammary, and all other studies as well. What shall we then say of them, who would have their boys to be all "amusement," or who claim it otherwise than as this temporary "suspension of music?" The very word confesses them; even as that other word "relaxation" does the same. How can the bow be relaxed or unbent if it has not been bent to the image, which has not ever been bent, whose power to bend we cannot right? Let us then see it tight by current toil, and then we may look to have it from time to time relaxed. Having been attentive and diligent, they will be rested even when, we may claim relaxation and amusement. But "amusement" and "relaxation" are not